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General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Sixtieth session
Agenda item 19
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Sixty-first year

Letter dated 21 March 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government and further to my letter dated 10 January 2006, addressed to you, I have the honour to draw your attention to new violations of international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by military aircraft of the Turkish Air Force, recorded between 16 January and 15 March 2006.

On 16 January 2006, one BE-200 Turkish military aircraft coming from the flight information region (FIR) of Ankara entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and flying over the occupied area of Mesaoria before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou, from where it departed on the same day towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 17 January 2006, two F-16 and two F-4 Turkish military aircraft coming in one formation (2X2) from the FIR of Ankara entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating international air traffic regulations.

On 18 January 2006, one C-160 Turkish military aircraft entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the occupied area of Mesaoria before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou, from where it departed on the same day towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 20 January 2006, two Cougar Turkish military aircraft took off from the illegal airport of Krini, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the occupied areas of Kyrenia, Karpasia and Mesaoria before landing at the same airport.

On 1 February 2006, one C-160 Turkish military aircraft, four F-16 Turkish military aircraft and two F-4 Turkish military aircraft coming in one formation entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, as follows:

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(a) The C-160 Turkish military aircraft entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the occupied area of Mesaoria before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou, from where it later departed towards the FIR of Ankara;

(b) The formation of six F-16 and F-4 Turkish military aircraft entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 3 February 2006, one CL-235 Turkish military aircraft, and two F-16 Turkish military aircraft and four F-4 Turkish military aircraft coming in one formation (2X4), violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, as follows:

(a) The CL-235 Turkish military aircraft entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the occupied area of Mesaoria before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou, from where it later departed towards the FIR of Ankara;

(b) The formation of six Turkish military aircraft entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 8 February 2006, one C-130 Turkish military aircraft entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the occupied area of Mesaoria before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou, from where it later departed towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 9 February 2006, two F-16 Turkish military aircraft coming in one formation from the FIR of Ankara entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating international air traffic regulations.

On 15 February 2006, one C-130 Turkish military aircraft entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the occupied area of Mesaoria before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou, from where it later departed towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 21 February 2006, one B-200 Turkish military aircraft entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the occupied area of Mesaoria before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou.

On 22 February 2006, one C-160 Turkish military aircraft entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the occupied area of Mesaoria before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou, from where it later departed towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 23 February 2006, four F-16 Turkish military aircraft coming in one formation from the FIR of Ankara entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating international air traffic regulations.

On 28 February 2006, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft and one AB-205 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, as follows:

(a) The CN-235 Turkish military aircraft entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the occupied area of Mesaoria before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou, from where it later departed towards the FIR of Ankara;

(b) The AB-205 Turkish military aircraft took off from the illegal airport of Krini, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the occupied area of Kyrenia before landing at the illegal airport of Krini.

On 15 March 2006, one C-130 Turkish military aircraft and two Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, as follows:

(a) The C-130 Turkish military aircraft and one Cougar Turkish military aircraft entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the occupied area of Mesaoria before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou. The C-130 Turkish military aircraft departed on the same day towards the FIR of Ankara, while the Cougar Turkish military aircraft departed first towards the illegal airport of Krini and then towards the FIR of Ankara;

(b) The second Cougar Turkish military aircraft took off from the illegal airport of Krini, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the occupied area of Mesaoria towards the occupied area of Ammochostos and then towards the illegal airport of Krini.

On behalf of my Government I strongly protest the aforementioned violations and call for their immediate cessation. The policy of Turkey of persistently breaching international law and defying international rules and regulations continues to place at serious risk not only the safety of international civil aviation but also the peace and stability of a particularly sensitive region.

Furthermore, such actions undermine any efforts aiming at building trust and improving the climate in the relations between the two communities. The Government of the Republic of Cyprus therefore strongly appeals to the Government of Turkey to review its policy towards Cyprus, to refrain from actions jeopardizing stability and to contribute in a constructive spirit to the preparation process for a new round of substantive and meaningful negotiations that will lead to a breakthrough in the present stalemate on the Cyprus issue.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 19, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Andreas D. **Mavroyiannis**

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Security Council

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Security Council
Sixty-first year

Report of the Security Council

Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament

Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

General and complete disarmament

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization

Letter dated 17 March 2006 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of a note verbale dated 13 March 2006 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Embassy of Switzerland (United States Interests Section) in Tehran (see annex).

In the recent several months, various senior officials of the United States have used false pretexts to make public and thinly veiled threats of resort to force against the Islamic Republic of Iran in total contempt of international law and fundamental principles of the Charter of the United Nations. The statements delivered at the meeting of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee, held in Washington, D.C., from 5 to 7 March 2006, by the Vice-President of the United States and the Permanent Representative to the United Nations, threatening Iran with "tangible and

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painful consequences" and using the phrases "use all the tools at our disposal", "rest assured, though, we are not relying on the Security Council as the only tool in our toolbox to address this problem" and "already beefing up defensive measures", are simply the latest and more vulgar in a series of statements and publications which resort to such unlawful, unacceptable and dangerous threats of use of force. These statements, furthermore, make self-evident the contempt of the United States for the Security Council and other multilateral mechanisms as well as its intention to abuse the very same mechanisms.

Regrettably such dangerous words go beyond callous statements before single-issue constituencies, and include documents officially articulating United States strategy. The list includes the draft "Doctrine of Joint Military Operations" issued by the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff on 15 March 2005 and the "National Security Strategy" issued by the White House on 16 March 2006, both of which defiantly articulate United States policies and intentions on pre-emption, the use of force and resort to nuclear weapons in contravention of international law, the Charter of the United Nations, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and other United States multilateral undertakings on negative security assurances.

These statements and documents, in view of past illegal behaviour of the United States, constitute matters of utmost gravity that require an urgent, concerted and resolute response on the part of the United Nations and particularly the Security Council.

It is indeed regrettable that past failures have emboldened senior United States officials and even others to consider as an "option on the table" the threat or use of force, both of which are specifically rejected by Article 2 (4) of the Charter as violations of one of the most fundamental principles of the Organization, the United Nations has a fundamental responsibility to reject these assertions and to arrest this trend.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 9, 82, 87, 94, 95, 97 and 110, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) M. Javad **Zarif**

Annex to the letter dated 17 March 2006 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Note verbale dated 13 March 2006 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Embassy of Switzerland (United States Interests Section) in Tehran

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the Embassy of Switzerland (United States Interests Section) in Tehran and has the honour to inform the latter that:

According to the news released by various sources, Ambassador John Robert Bolton, the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations, has stated on 5 March 2006 that "... Iran's regime must be made aware that if it continues down the path of international isolation, there will be tangible and painful consequences".

He has further repeated these threats in a meeting with the British Members of Parliament visiting the United States early in March 2006 and in violation of the most basic principles of international law and the United Nations Charter, including inter alia the principles on friendly relations and cooperation among nations, has said: "They [the Islamic Republic of Iran] must know everything is on the table and they must understand what that means. We can hit different points along the line. You only have to take out one part of their nuclear operation to take the whole thing down."

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran expresses its strong protest against such threatening statements and emphasizes the necessity for countries to observe their international commitments. It further recalls that such threats are contrary to the principles of the United Nations Charter, particularly paragraph 4 of Article 2 of the Charter, which clearly states that all members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State. The Islamic Republic of Iran considers the recent statements and threats of the American officials against Iran as a gross violation of the United States international commitments and wishes to convey its strong protest, in this regard, to the United States Government through the Embassy of Switzerland in Tehran.

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Security Council

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Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions, in particular resolution 1627 (2005) and 1653 (2006), and statements of its President, in particular that of 3 February 2006 (S/PRST/2006/5), concerning the situation in the Sudan,

Reaffirming its commitment to the sovereignty, unity, independence and territorial integrity of the Sudan,

Welcoming implementation by the parties of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement of 9 January 2005, and *urging* them to meet their commitments,

Acknowledging the commitments by troop-contributing countries in support of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS), and *encouraging* deployment in order for UNMIS to support timely implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement,

Reiterating in the strongest terms the need for all parties to the conflict in Darfur to put an end to the violence and atrocities,

Stressing the importance of urgently reaching a successful conclusion of the Abuja Talks and *calling on* the parties to conclude a peace agreement as soon as possible,

Welcoming the Communiqué of the 46th meeting of the African Union Peace and Security Council of 10 March 2006, and its decision to support in principle the transition of the African Union Mission in the Sudan (AMIS) to a United Nations operation within the framework of partnership between the African Union and the United Nations in the promotion of peace, security and stability in Africa, to pursue the conclusion of a peace agreement on Darfur by the end of April 2006, and to extend the mandate of AMIS until 30 September 2006,

Expressing its deep concern at the movement of arms and armed groups across borders such as the long running and brutal insurgency by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) which has caused the death, abduction and displacement of many innocent civilians in the Sudan,

Determining that the situation in the Sudan continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of UNMIS until 24 September 2006, with the intention to renew it for further periods;

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2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council every three months on the implementation of the mandate of UNMIS;

3. *Reiterates* its request in paragraph 2 of resolution 1590 (2005) that UNMIS closely and continuously liaise and coordinate at all levels with AMIS, and *urges* it to intensify its efforts in this regard;

4. *Requests* that the Secretary-General, jointly with the African Union, in close and continuing consultation with the Security Council, and in cooperation and close consultation with the parties to the Abuja Peace Talks, including the Government of National Unity, expedite the necessary preparatory planning for transition of AMIS to a United Nations operation, including options for how UNMIS can reinforce the effort for peace in Darfur through additional appropriate transitional assistance to AMIS, including assistance in logistics, mobility and communications, and that the Secretary-General present to the Council by 24 April 2006 for its consideration a range of options for a United Nations operation in Darfur;

5. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to provide maximum possible assistance to AMIS;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the African Union to consult with international and regional organizations and member States to identify resources to support AMIS during transition to a United Nations operation;

7. *Strongly condemns* the activities of militias and armed groups such as the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), which continue to attack civilians and commit human rights abuses in the Sudan; and *urges* in this regard UNMIS to make full use of its current mandate and capabilities;

8. *Recalls* resolution 1653 (2006) and its request that the Secretary-General make recommendations to the Council; and *looks forward* to receiving by 24 April 2006 these recommendations which would include proposals on how United Nations agencies and missions, in particular UNMIS, could more effectively address the problem of the LRA;

9. *Encourages* the Sudanese parties to finalize the establishment of national institutions for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants (DDR), as stipulated in the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, and to expedite the development of a comprehensive DDR programme, with the assistance of UNMIS as provided in resolution 1590 (2005);

10. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

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Security Council

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23 March 2006
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Letter dated 21 March 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to document S/2006/10 of 1 March 2006, which contains the summary statement by the Secretary-General on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration.

Pursuant to the procedure set out in the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 August 1996 (S/1996/704), I have the honour to inform you that the Government of the Republic of Cuba is interested in having retained on the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized the following items submitted by Cuba to the Council, as indicated in paragraph 9 of document S/2006/10:

5. Letter dated 11 July 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/4378).

6. Letter dated 31 December 1960 from the Minister for External Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/4605).

10. Complaint by Cuba (S/10993).

25. Letter dated 2 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21120).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a Security Council document.

(*Signed*) Rodrigo **Malmierca Díaz**
Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations

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Security Council

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General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Sixty-first year

Identical letters dated 22 March 2006 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Israel, the occupying Power, continues to perpetrate systematic human rights violations against the Palestinian people living under its occupation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, launching military assaults and raids against civilian areas. With the persistence of this Israeli military campaign, the casualties and the destruction being endured by the Palestinian people continue to mount dramatically.

Since Thursday, 9 March 2006, Israeli occupying forces have conducted 34 military incursions into Palestinian cities, towns, refugee camps and villages. These Israeli incursions have resulted in the killing and injury of Palestinian civilians, including a Palestinian girl 9 years of age, as well as vast destruction to Palestinian property and agricultural land. Moreover, over 65 Palestinian civilians, including six children, were arbitrarily detained and imprisoned by Israeli occupying forces during this time frame.

Today, Israel, the occupying Power, committed yet another extrajudicial execution in grave breach of international law, including international humanitarian law. During the early morning hours (Palestine time), Israeli occupying forces, backed by a number of military tanks, entered Aqbat Jaber camp and killed Ramadan Mtair. Israeli occupying forces entered the house of Mtair, killed him while he was in his room and proceeded to leave. Mtair was taken to the nearby Jericho hospital, but arrived dead due to the numerous bullet wounds he sustained. In addition, on Friday, 17 March 2006, a Palestinian girl 9 years of age, Akbar Zaid, was killed when an undercover Israeli border policeman fatally shot her. Zaid was travelling with her aunt in a taxi in the village of Al-Yaamoun, northwest of Jenin, when a bullet hit her in the head, killing her instantly. Her aunt was also wounded by live Israeli ammunition. Furthermore, on Wednesday, 15 March 2006, Israeli occupying forces killed Khaled Sa'id Al-Hubal in a village near Ramallah. Al-Hubal was killed by Israeli occupying forces that were patrolling the area near its illegal

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expansionist Wall. They opened fire on Al-Hubal, firing several live bullets to the upper part of his body, killing him instantaneously.

In addition to the killings of Palestinian civilians, the situation caused by the occupying Power's blockade in the Gaza Strip has created a humanitarian catastrophe. The deterioration in economic and social conditions, resulting from the total closure imposed by the Israeli occupying forces, has resulted in a food and health crisis for the 1.5 million Palestinians living in the Gaza Strip. The international community must compel Israel, the occupying Power, to end its policy of collective punishment on the entire civilian Palestinian population and ensure that the occupying Power comply with its obligations under the Fourth Geneva Convention, which includes, inter alia, allowing the immediate flow of medicines and food into the Gaza Strip.

We once again reiterate the urgent need for the international community to take action to address all of the above-mentioned serious violations and grave breaches of international law and international humanitarian law being committed by the occupying Power against the Palestinian people. The international community must not remain silent and must take all measures to bring an end to the continuing Israeli crimes against the Palestinian people and to ensure Israel's compliance with international law and with its obligations as an occupying Power.

The present letter is in follow-up to our previous 235 letters to you regarding the ongoing crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, since 28 September 2000. Those letters, dated from 29 September 2000 (A/55/432-S/2000/921) to 14 March 2006 (A/ES-10/324-S/2006/165) constitute a basic record of the crimes committed by Israel, the occupying Power, against the Palestinian people since September 2000. For all of these war crimes, State terrorism and systematic human rights violations committed against the Palestinian people, Israel, the occupying Power, must be held accountable and the perpetrators must be brought to justice.

Accordingly, in follow-up to the above-mentioned letters, it is my profound regret to inform you that, since our last letter to you, at least seven more Palestinians have been killed by the Israeli occupying forces, raising the total number of martyrs killed since September 2000 to 3,793. (The names of the martyrs that have been identified are listed in the annex to the present letter.)

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the Security Council and the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5.

(*Signed*) Ryad **Mansour**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations

Annex to the identical letters dated 22 March 2006 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Names of martyrs killed by the Israeli occupying forces in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem* (Sunday, 12 March to Wednesday, 22 March, 2006)

Sunday, 12 March 2006

1. Montacir Ayed Abu Zahra (12 years old)

Tuesday, 14 March 2006

1. Mohammad Abu Shawish
2. Ibrahim Abu Ainain

Wednesday, 15 March 2006

1. Khaled Sa'id Al-Hubal

Friday, 17 March 2006

1. Akabar Zaid (9 years old)

Saturday, 18 March 2006

1. Ibrahim Mohamad Hamad

Wednesday, 22 March 2006

1. Ramadan Mohammad Mtair

* The total number of Palestinian martyrs killed by the Israeli occupying forces since 28 September 2000 is 3,793.

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Security Council

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General Assembly
Sixtieth session
Agenda items 14 and 15

The situation in the Middle East

Question of Palestine

Security Council
Sixty-first year

Letter dated 23 March 2006 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I wish to draw your attention to the serious situation concerning a group of Palestinians who have fled persecution amid the violence in Iraq. Since Sunday, 19 March 2006, over 89 Palestinians, nearly half of them children, have been stranded in no-man's-land on the Iraqi-Jordanian border. The Palestinians, including two elderly people and three with medical problems, are in an extremely precarious situation under the harsh desert climate. They have little shelter and have meagre food supplies, and it is extremely difficult for the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to protect and assist these Palestinian refugees owing to the Office's limited access to the border area.

There are approximately 23,000 Palestinians who are registered as refugees in Baghdad. The Palestinian community living in Iraq has been fearful of violence against them, especially after 10 Palestinians were killed and several kidnapped in Baghdad just over the past week.

In this regard, we call on the international community to immediately intervene in this grave matter and to ensure the safety and well-being of the group of Palestinians who have fled persecution in Iraq and who are now stranded on the Iraqi-Jordanian border, as well as the Palestinian community still living in Iraq.

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter distributed as a document of the Security Council and under agenda items 14 and 15 of the General Assembly.

(*Signed*) Riyad **Mansour**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations

06-28153 (E) 230306

United Nations S/2006/183

Security Council

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23 March 2006

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Letter dated 22 March 2006 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has received the attached fifth report from Israel submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001) (see annex). I would be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ellen Margrethe **Løj**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant
to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

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Annex

Letter dated 22 March 2006 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Counter-Terrorism Committee

Allow me to thank you for your letter, dated 22 December 2005, in reference to Member States' implementation of Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005).

Please find attached Israel's response to the supplementary questionnaire in the aforementioned letter, regarding Israel's efforts to implement the provisions of those resolutions.

(*Signed*) Ambassador Daniel **Carmon**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Enclosure*

Counter-Terrorism Committee

Israel's Response to Supplementary Questionnaire

1. Implementation measures

1.1. The Prohibition on Terrorist Financing Law, 5765-2005 was enacted, and became effective on August 1, 2005. An unofficial translation of the law is attached.

1.2. The necessary legislation for ratification of these two treaties currently awaits approval of the legislative committee of the Knesset.

1.3. Regulation 411 for the Proper Conduct of Banking Business, Money-laundering Prevention, Customer Identification and Record Keeping, issued by the Supervisor of Banks, was amended on May 2005, to mandate enhanced scrutiny with regard to electronic transfers between Israel and designated countries that are vulnerable to money laundering and connected to terror financing. An unofficial translation of the regulation is attached.

1.4. The prohibition on Money Laundering Law, 200 5760-2000 (hereinafter – "the PMLL") mandates the registration of providers of currency services through the Providers of Currency Services Registrar at the Ministry of Finance.

A provider of currency services is defined as any person whose occupation is the provision of one of the following services (even if not as his exclusive occupation):

* Conversion of the currency of one state into the currency of another state;
* Sale of redemption of travelers checks in any type of currency;
* Receipt of financial assets in one state in exchange for making available financial assets in another state (for the purposes of this section the term "financial assets" means cash, travelers checks, checks, bills of exchange, promissory notes, negotiable securities, credit or financial deposits);
* The exchange of bank notes;
* Discounting of checks, bills of exchange and promissory notes.

According to the Law, the right to provide currency services is conditioned on the following:

* The applicant is either an Israeli citizen or a resident of Israel and is at least 18 years old; If the applicant is a corporation incorporated in Israel – at least one office holder of the corporation is an adult and an Israeli citizen or resident of Israel; if the applicant is a corporation no incorporated in Israel – it must be incorporated in a state in which there is legislation prohibiting money laundering and the corporation must be legally registered in Israel.

* Attachments are on file with the Secretariat and are available for consultation.

* The applicant has not been convicted – either in Israel or in another country – of money laundering offence or an offence which, in the Registrar's opinion, due to its nature, severity or circumstances, renders him unsuitable for serving as a provider of currency services; where the applicant is a corporation – an office holder of the corporation has not been convicted of such an offence.

A person who engages in unlawful provision of currency services is liable to one year imprisonment or a fine of approximately 600,000 NIS (about 138,000$).

The prohibition on Money Laundering (Requirements of Identification, Reporting and Record-Keeping by Providers of Currency Services) Order, 5762-2002 sets out the following obligations on providers of currency services:

* The obligations to retain identity documentation and documents attesting to the instruction to carry out transactions that were reported to the Israeli Money Laundering Authority (hereinafter IMPA), for a period of at least 7 years.
* The obligation to report to IMPA certain transactions specified by size and type.
* The obligation to report to IMPA transactions perceived by the provider of current services as unusual.

In the past year the courts in Israel have convicted a number of currency services providers, who have violated the registration obligation. In addition, several criminal investigations have been conducted against other currency services providers, some of which have resulted in money laundering indictments which are still pending. The majority of these investigations were conducted with full cooperation between Israel Police and the Register for Providers of Currency Services in the Ministry of Finance. Also, the sanction Committee for non-compliance with AML obligations has sanctioned several currency services providers.

1.5. In Israel there are a number of civilian and military enforcement bodies which handle preventing funding of terrorist activities. Each one of them utilizes a task team headed by an accountant. The responsibilities of the task teams are to analyze the financial records of terror organizations and terrorists. These activities are coordinated with the Israeli Police, which issues search warrants when the need arises. Israel is willing to assist and to share its experience regarding this issue.

1.6. The Israeli investigative authorities and agencies cooperate in order to effectively prevent resources from being transferred to terrorists. The Israel Security Agency works in cooperation with the Israel Police, the Israel Customs and VAT Authority and the Israel Money Laundering and Terror Financing Prohibition Authority, to trace movements of monies to and from terrorist organizations. This mechanism also includes cooperation with representatives of the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This cooperation takes the form of investigation and intelligence operations, thus enabling the authorities to take the necessary administrative and criminal measures in order to seize monies facilitating terror and eventually confiscate them. In addition all these agencies are members of an interagency special task force on

terror financing. The Israel Customs and VAT authority investigates matters related to money laundering originating in customs offences, which include the falsification of customs declarations including under invoicing and over invoicing. IMPA is responsible for receiving, analyzing and disseminating information relating to Money Laundering and Terror Financing to the competent authorities.

In addition, from time to time, certain organizations and foundations are declared as unlawful associations, following the compilation of material regarding their illegal activities, while focusing on the issue of terror financing and terrorist property.

1.7. No especial difficulties encountered.

1.8. The Dangerous substance Law, 1993, requires that a permit be obtained in order to deal with toxic substances. The permit holder must document each purchase or sale of toxic substances including details about the buyers and the sellers. This documentation may be reviewed by an official appointed by the Minister of Environment.

Certain factories are required to report on quantities of designated substances held by them in order to track these. The objective is to ascertain whether there has been any leakage of dangerous substances.

In order to assist in dealing with incidents including dangerous substances a special system has been established. This system receives reports of actual incidents caused by accidents or terrorist activity and also from police intelligence regarding such incidents. Thefts or disappearance of dangerous substances are under the responsibility of the Israeli Police.

1.9. IMPA is authorized to share financial intelligence information with the Police, with the General Security Service, and with its foreign counterpart FUIs.
Section 25 of the Prohibition on Money Laundering Law, 5760-2000, deals with restrictions on disclosure of reports received according to the Prohibition on Money Laundering Law and the Prohibition on Terrorist Financing Law.

Section 25(b) determines that a report received by the police or the IMPA's data base under the laws mentioned above, shall not be regarded as investigation material, and shall not be admissible as evidence in any legal proceedings, except –

(1) In legal proceedings under these laws for breach of the obligation to report under these laws or for false or misleading reporting under these laws.

(2) As intelligence material presented only for the inspection by the judge during the course of the application for the judicial order.

1.10 – The following are the measures taken by Israel in order to meet the minimum standards aimed at making them impossible to duplicate, falsify or obtain fraudulently:

a. **The photograph of the current ID cards**. On December 13, 2005 the Ministry of the Interior distributed a bill proposal which is pending upon the next convening of the Knesset. The proposal is based on the principal of combining computerized photographs produced by the Ministry of the Interiors instead of the current procedure which includes attaching a photograph produced by the applicant which is easy to replace or to remove. A bid has already been held to acquire cameras for the purpose of producing the computerized photographs. The completion of the bill is pending upon finalizing the legislative procedure.

b. **The new ID.** A bid has been issued regarding the new ID. It is planned that the new ID will be a plastic card with numerous security measures. The ID would include the computerized photograph described above. The final date for the offers to be admitted at the beginning of March 2006, due to questions that surfaced during the bid it has been decided to extend the date for admitting the proposals.

c. **Passports**. Ways of adding security measures to the current passport are currently under discussion.

d. **Biometric in ID cards and in Travel papers.** The Ministry of the Interior is currently engaged in discussions with the Ministry of Justice about combining biometric measures in ID cards and travel papers. These discussions are currently in advanced stage. Is has been proposed to combine a scan of finger print ID and facial outlines, however, this issue is still being considered since there are many questions especially technological ones who require answers before a final position can be reached.

1.12. The Ministry of the Interior utilizes a computerized system – the "Aviv" system which includes registration of permanent residence and civilians in Israel, people who enter Israel visas (tourists, business, students, volunteers and etc), and people who have been detained as illegal aliens. Entry and exits from Israel are updated on the basis of the information transferred from border control administered by the Israeli Police.

1.13. Israeli law contains no explicit provisions governing the use of undercover police technique control deliveries and informers. Nevertheless, the law enforcement agencies in Israel use the above mentioned techniques in accordance with on Supreme Court rulings that provide guidelines for such activities.

1.14. The different government agencies that are involved in combating money laundering, the financing of terrorism and investigation or predicate offences, share information on an ongoing basis and conduct appropriate meetings in order to discuss and advance mutual issues.
The Israeli Counter Terrorism Division coordinates the anti-terrorism activity on the national level between the different enforcement bodies and the relevant government offices. The Counter Terrorism Division operates in the framework of the National Security Council which is under the direct responsibility of the Prime Minister's Office. One of the main objectives of the Counter Terrorism Division is to improve the flow and sharing of information between the relevant bodies in Israel while aspiring to create maximum transparency between the agencies.

2. Implementation of resolution 1624 (2005)

Paragraph 1

2.1. According to Section 144(d)(2) of the Penal Code, incitement to commit violent acts entails a penalty of 5 years imprisonment. The language of the statute is (unofficial translation):

Section 144(d)(2). Incitement to commit an act of violence or terrorism

(a) A person who issues a public call to commit an act of violence or terrorism or words of praise, sympathy or encouragement to an act of violence or terror, supports or identifies with it (hereinafter – inciting publication), and by the content of the inciting publication and the surrounding circumstances there is an actual probability that the publication would bring to an act of violence or terrorism, shall be punished by 5 years imprisonment

(b) In this Section, "An act of violence or terror" – an offence that causes physical injury, jeopardizes one's life or inflicts grave bodily harm.

(c) Publishing a true ad honest report on the forbidden publication according to articles (a) and (b)(1) does not constitute an offence according to this section.

2.2. **Illegal aliens**. By Section 13 of the "Entry to Israel Law" – every illegal alien would be expelled from Israel.

Foreign residents with criminal records. When the Ministry of the Interior receives information that a foreign resident has committed a criminal offence, an investigation is being held and if it is a serious offence his visa will be canceled and he will be required to leave Israel.

Paragraph 2

2.3. International cooperation in this area is based mainly on sharing information with other states on issue such as stolen passports. Such information is entered to the border control computers and constitutes one of the tools to identify and prevent the entrance of terrorists to Israel. The border control personnel undergo special training that qualifies them to identify forged passports both by technological means and by questioning and identifying suspicious behavior.

Paragraph 3

2.4. Israel constantly raises the issue of "Increasing the public awareness of terrorism" in its counter terrorism dialogue with other states. Increasing public awareness will make it easier to legislate laws and regulations that will enable the enforcement bodies to increase security. On the other hand the same awareness serve as a "checks and balances" mechanism to prevent legislation that would cause cultural or religious discrimination.

Israel promotes the issue of the increasing of public awareness not only within these bilateral dialogues concerning counter terrorism, but also in the framework of multilateral regional international institutions such as the European Union, NATO and OSCE.

2.5. See 2.1 above.

Paragraph 4

2.6. The State of Israel has been threatened by terrorism since its establishment, and continues to suffer to this day from the ravages of suicide terrorism of most brutal and indiscriminate nature, as well as from frequent attacks of kassam rockets. As a result, Israel developed an extensive network of government authorities, a body of domestic legislation, and a range of practical policies in order to deal with terrorism in all its aspects within the permissible legal boundaries under domestic and international law.

In order to constantly review and monitor its counter-terrorism measures, Israel makes-use of several important institutional safeguards. Virtually all aspects of counter-terrorism activities, including those taking place in the West Bank and Gaza, are subject to judicial review. This transparency has been indicated by numerous decisions handed down by Israel's Supreme Court in the past years, sitting as High Court of Justice. In particular, since the outbreak of the armed conflict and violence in the West Bank and Gaza, Israel's Supreme Court has been closely scrutinizing the legality of certain combat activities and military operations, examining their compatibility with international law norms of warfare and of human rights.

It is under the premise that Israel's national security does not provide an unlimited justification for infringing the rights of the individual, not even in its struggle against terrorism, that Israeli courts in general, and the Supreme Court in particular, decide cases involving counter-terrorism measures. This close scrutiny by the highest judicial civil instance in Israel, sitting as High Court of Justice, is available not only to Israelis but also to non-citizens, including residents of the West Bank and Gaza.

Additional safeguards to monitor Israel's counter terrorism measures are found in the Israeli Parliament, the Knesset, which occasionally holds open and self-critical debates in which members of the various Governmental branches, discuss concrete counter-terrorism measures and their compatibility with preserving human dignity and human rights. In addition, there is an ongoing open and critical pubic discourse – within the Government branches, the Parliament and the civil society at large. In addition, the Israeli Attorney-General plays a crucial role in safeguarding civil liberties in the struggle against terrorism. The Attorney-General is independent from the political establishment. As a result, a determination by the Attorney-General that a government-action or policy is unlawful has substantial power to end that practice.

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Letter dated 22 March 2006 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I am writing to follow up on my report on the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) of 3 January 2006 (S/2006/2), in which I requested the Security Council to approve an increase in the Operation's strength by four battalions, three formed police units and 100 police officers, in order to enhance the mission's capacity to protect itself and to effectively support the implementation of the remaining tasks under the peace agreements, which are critical to the organization of the elections in October 2006.

In its resolution 1652 (2006), the Security Council took note of my report and expressed its intention to keep under review the tasks and troop levels of UNOCI, and specifically to review them when the Council considers my forthcoming report on the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), taking into account the situations in both Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia. In that regard, I would like to bring to the attention of the Council recent developments in the political process in Côte d'Ivoire which, in my view, call for a reinforcement of UNOCI beyond the interim arrangements under which the Security Council approved the temporary emergency transfer of one infantry company from UNMIL to UNOCI.

Over the past few weeks, the Ivorian parties have taken some important steps towards moving the peace process forward. Prime Minister Charles Konan Banny has confirmed that his Government has taken full ownership of the road map for the peace process developed by the International Working Group. To that end, on 9 February he convened a workshop of national stakeholders during which the mechanisms to spearhead the implementation of the road map have been identified. The workshop was followed by an important meeting between President Laurent Gbagbo, former President Henri Konan Bédié, former Prime Minister Alassane Ouattara and Guillaume Soro, Secretary-General of the Forces nouvelles, which the Prime Minister convened in Yamoussoukro on 28 February.

During that meeting, the five leaders agreed that the dialogue between the Forces armées nationales de Côte d'Ivoire (FANCI) and the Chiefs of Staff of the Forces nouvelles should resume immediately to prepare the disarmament process; that the identification and electoral processes would be conducted concomitantly; and that the Independent Electoral Commission should be reconstituted on the basis of a balanced representation of the political forces.

Subsequently, on 7 March, the members of the Independent Electoral Commission were sworn into office, and a framework for conducting the

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identification and voter registration processes was submitted to the cabinet, thus setting the stage for those crucial aspects of the peace process to begin in earnest.

Other significant positive developments include the recent conduct of school examinations in the northern part of Côte d'Ivoire for the first time since the outbreak of the conflict and the arrival of the leader of the Forces nouvelles, Guillaume Soro, in Abidjan on 14 March, to take up his post in the Government of Prime Minister Banny.

The preceding important developments have set in motion a fledgling process which, if sustained, could put the peace process properly on track. It is, therefore, crucial for UNOCI to be adequately reinforced, in a timely manner, to enable it to support fully the implementation of the road map, thus making it feasible to organize the elections by October 2006. In this regard, UNOCI should be prepared to fully support the process, including in the area of security. I therefore appeal to the Security Council to approve the recommendations contained in my report (S/2006/2).

Despite the above-mentioned encouraging developments, the security situation remains precarious and could degenerate very quickly, especially in Abidjan and in the western part of Côte d'Ivoire. It is imperative, therefore, to ensure that in the delicate period ahead the credibility of UNOCI or the peace process itself is not challenged. Furthermore, I am concerned that any unravelling of the security situation in Côte d'Ivoire could spill over into Liberia.

I should be grateful if you would bring the present letter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**